

ALTERNATE PLY REPRESENTATION FOR COMPOSITE DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to the modeling of products with CAD (Computer Aided Design) software, and more particularly to the 3-D modeling of composite structures.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Large product development projects require the sharing of product design information among many diverse team members. These team members include prime contractor management, engineers, designers, and manufacturing personnel. Additionally, one or more subcontractors may require access to the design information.

[0003] Development of the product may occur in many different locations. For instance, the top-level design may be performed at the prime contractor's facility with the various lower level parts of the product being designed at the subcontractors' facilities. Moreover, manufacturing of the lower level parts may occur at another location with top-level assembly occurring at yet another location. At any of these locations, project personnel may require access to design information to perform their duties.

[0004] The assembled product may be shipped to another location for testing after which it is sold and placed in operation. Highly mobile products, such as aircraft, may additionally operate over large regions, throughout which operations, maintenance, and repair activity may necessitate instantaneous access to design information. Since customers and operational experience may provide feedback to the design team, the term "development" herein includes all phases of a product's life. Thus, it has long been felt necessary to provide access to design information at many independent locations that may be separated by significant distances.

[0005] Hindering the ability to share design information, many supplementary or task specific CAD applications incorporate proprietary data

Likewise, design intent, such as parametric constraints and history, may be included in the model.

[0010] The features, functions, and advantages can be achieved independently in various embodiments of the present inventions or may be
5 combined in yet other embodiments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] The present invention will become more fully understood from the detailed description and the accompanying drawings, wherein:

10 [0012] Figure 1 is a schematic view of a computer network within which the present invention may be used.

[0013] Figure 2 is a flowchart of a method in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

15 [0014] Figure 3 is a perspective view of a composite part being modeled in accordance with the method of Figure 2.

[0015] Figure 4 is a partial view of a drawing of a part modeled in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0016] Figure 5 is the organization of the model of Figure 4.

[0017] Figure 6 is a detailed view of Figure 5.

20 [0018] Figure 7 is a detailed view of Figure 5.

[0019] Figure 8 is a detailed view of Figure 5.

[0020] Figure 9 is a detailed view of Figure 5.

[0021] Figure 10 is a detailed view of Figure 5.

[0022] Figure 11 is a pictorial view of the model of Figure 4.

25 [0023] Figure 12 is a pictorial view of information in the model of Figure 4.

[0024] Figure 13 is a pictorial view of an incomplete model associated with a previous design process.

30 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0025] The following description of the preferred embodiment(s) is merely exemplary in nature and is in no way intended to limit the invention, its application, or uses.

[0026] Previously, wire frame CAD technology allowed modeling of only the edges of the part being modeled. Wire frame models offered no tools for designing, visualizing or otherwise developing, the surfaces or interior volume of parts. With the advent of surface modeling CAD applications, tools became
5 available to create designs that are more explicit.

[0027] Furthermore, with explicit representations, design reviewers who are neither CAD proficient nor technical may fully participate in reviewing the design. Previously, their inability to visualize the part from the limited two-dimensional drawings available prevented them from forming their opinions
10 regarding the design. Thus, three-dimensional surface and solid modeling generally improves the quality of a design and correspondingly reduces development costs.

[0028] Moreover, because composites offer great flexibility in shaping complex parts subject to demanding service environments, providing tools to completely model composite parts is highly desired. Likewise, because
15 manufacturing composite parts entails significant expenditures, improving the manufacturability of the design of composite parts is also desirable.

[0029] Accordingly, the present invention provides a data structure with which to model composite plies that may be used in conjunction with other
20 modeling techniques in order to express the design intent. Since the present invention accomplishes this without the use of proprietary data structures hidden from low-end viewers, manufacturing personnel at remote sites may also access designs modeled in accordance with the present invention.

[0030] In describing the present invention, several definitions will aid in
25 the understanding of the present invention. These definitions will be set forth here at the beginning of the description of the invention.

[0031] First, a model is a mathematical representation of a part. The model may be of a single part, a component of the part, or even a higher-level assembly. Models are usually created with the aid of a CAD software package
30 and are stored as computer files. Many different file formats are available. For instance, CATIA (available from IBM of White Plains, New York) and Unigraphics (available from EDS of Plano, TX) represent a few of the many CAD packages available.

[0032] Design intent includes information important to the design but not necessarily embodied in the model. For instance, a design requirement for two surfaces to remain parallel would not necessarily be included in the design geometry. Though, the fact that the two surfaces are parallel could be readily observed. However, if during the course of the design the length of one of the members connecting the two surfaces were to change, the surfaces might skew from being parallel. Thus, without the capture of this piece of design intent, errors might occur.

[0033] Also useful for an understanding of the present invention, the environment in which the present invention may be used merits some attention. The present invention will generally be used by a far-flung product development team as illustrated in Figure 1. For instance, a prime contractor 10 at one location will contract with a specialty subcontractor 12 to aid in the development of the product. Between the prime contractor 10 and the subcontractor 12 a computer connection may be establish via the internet 14 or other computer network. The computer connection 14 allows devices on the prime contractor's intranet 16 to communicate with devices on the subcontractor's intranet 18.

[0034] At the prime contractor's location, an assembly model 20 may be stored on a mass storage device 22. Designers working on the model 20 on CAD stations 24 and 26 access the model via the intranet 16. Per the CAD application licensing agreement, the CAD terminals have licenses 31 to use the CAD application. In contrast, a personal computer 28 at the prime contractor's location may not have a license 23. Instead, the personal computer has a low-end viewer 30. On the personal computer 28 other development team members may view the model via the low-end viewer 30.

[0035] A similar system exists at the sub contractor's 12 location using work station 32 with license 33; personal computer 34 with low end viewer 36; mass storage device 38 storing model 40; and an intranet 18 to allow communication between these devices. The primary difference between the model 20 and the model 40 is that the model 20 is typically a higher-level assembly model, whereas the model 40 is a model of a detail part. Of course, the model 40 could be the assembly model and model 20 could be the detail model. Indeed, taken together the two models are an integrated model of the

entire product. Also, either model may include models of composite parts. Regardless of the choice of which model is the assembly, a team member at any of the devices may obtain detailed design information regarding even the composite part(s) from the models 20 and 40.

5 **[0036]** Turning now to Figures 2 and 3, a flowchart depicting a design method 41 for composite parts, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, is illustrated along with a generic composite part being modeled. Within an available CAD application the designer models the overall part surface 68 for the composite part as in operation 42. Then the designer
10 extracts a tool surface 69 in operation 44. Next, as desired, the designer adds excess to the tool surface (not shown) to the model 66. See operation 46. The excess surface is desirable to ensure that the laminate ply (to be subsequently modeled) has excess material for manufacturing convenience. A stacking order for the plies in the composite part is assumed to be available in operation 47; this
15 stack lists the number, material, and orientation of each ply.

[0037] Using the tool surface 69 as a starting point, the designer then represents the tool side laminate as a surface trimmed from the tool surface 69 as shown in operations 50 and 52. If necessary, changes (such as adding a cut out 72) may be made to the trimmed surface 70 to represent the first tool side ply.
20 Typically, though, the shape of the first bag side ply surface will closely resemble the shape of the tool surface 69 because the tool typically defines the first ply. However, subsequent ply surfaces 74 will typically change incrementally as more features 76 are modeled ply layer-by-ply layer. Properties may also be associated with the surface to, for example, represent the material or orientation
25 selected for the current ply. Colors, names, and other visualization and interrogation aids may also be added. See operation 54. The designer repeats the operations from operation 50 to 54 for each subsequent bag side ply in operation 56.

[0038] With the tool side laminate now completely modeled, the
30 designer creates a surface in operation 59 that represents the top of the final tool side ply. Stiffening elements such as honeycomb core can then be modeled as CAD solid elements upon this surface. See operation 60. The designer can then extract the surfaces of the core that are not common to the "toolside top surface"

– these are typically “ramps” and “top” surfaces as in operation 61. Next, in operation 62, the ramp and top surfaces can then be combined with the “toolside top surface” to form a “bagside surface”, to enable representation of plies that lay-up over the top of the stiffening (core) element.

5 **[0039]** The modeling of the bag side reflects operations similar to those in operations 50 through 58, as repeated in operation 63. Once the model 66 is complete, any development team member may then access the detailed design information embodied in the model 66 using a low-end viewer (30 or 36 in Figure 1) as in operation 64. Moreover, the composite part model 66 may be added to,
10 or created in, a higher-level assembly model at any development location.

[0040] Having described a method 41 in accordance with the present invention, the data structure of the resulting composite part model 66 may be explored. Turning now to Figure 4 a pictorial view may be seen of a typical aircraft section design 80, which was used to prove the foregoing composite
15 design method 41. In this example, the section 80 is a Fan Cowl for a Boeing 777 aircraft. The section 80 includes one or more composite parts 82 which lightens and strengthens the section, thereby improving the performance and efficiency of the Boeing 777. For reference purposes, the composite member 82 has a bag side 84 and a tool side 86.

20 **[0041]** Figure 5 shows a specification tree 88 for a model 94 (see Figure 6 to 12) of the aircraft section 80. At the topmost level, the directory 90, where the CAD application stores the design file is illustrated. As the designer begins to model the section 80 he creates a rosette 92 (see Figure 6 also) in the axis systems collector 93. The rosette 92 defines the 0 to 90 degree orientation
25 of the plies of the composite parts in the aircraft section 80. In conjunction with the xy, yz, and zx planes, the rosette 92 defines a coordinate space used by the designer to locate the various features of the model 94.

[0042] For purposes of proving the method 41 (Figure 2), a single stiffening element (core) 100 of the composite part was modeled and filed in the
30 core definition collector. In practice, the core models 102 (as shown in Figure 7) would contain separate solids for each piece and type of material desired for a given core. Here, the core model 102 includes ramps 104 (20 and 30 degree ramps were both included), cutouts 106, and surface transitions 108. Though,

protrusions and other features could have been included without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

[0043] While a core model 102 was used to prove the method, the present invention is not restricted to composite designs with core. Rather, any laminate composite may be modeled as taught herein without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention

[0044] Once the core model 102 was completed and verified to be a closed body, the core upper surfaces were extracted from the core model 102. Next, they were joined with the tool side top surface. By duplicating the joined surface and (as desired) modifying the duplicated surface the bag side ply surface was created. Then the bag side ply surface was trimmed and modified in turn to create each bag side ply representation and so forth.

[0045] Proceeding down the tree structure 88 of Figure 5, the lines 114, planes 116, and points 118 collectors contain construction or support geometry open bodies. These collectors pertain to the present invention in that they contain entities used to define the shells representing the plies.

[0046] Within the tool 120 and bag 124 side sequence collectors of Figures 5 and 9, the sequences may be found which represent layers in the laminate and which contain the ply definitions. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that the sequences contain ply definitions, and that each ply definition contains a trimmed surface. Therefore, each sequence and ply definition is a CAD "collector", with the ply geometry being represented by a trimmed surface contained within the ply collector. Again, because the tool side sequence collector 120 resembles the bag side sequence collector 124, only the bag side sequence collector 124 will be discussed in detail with a reference to one also referring to the other.

[0047] In Figure 9 and within the bag side sequence collector 124, the ply surface collectors 136 (and 134 as shown in Figure 8) are shown. The ply surfaces were created as split surfaces, placed in the appropriate collector and then associated with material and orientation specifications. Note that the ply orientation was modeled by associating a property 150 with the collector 136 which represents the ply. Also, it should be noted that each of the ply surface

collectors 136 has a unique name. All plies within a sequence, though, may be assigned the same color (to enhance visualization) and layer properties.

[0048] Each of the ply surface collectors 136 also has associated with it and filed in the bag side sequence collector 124 collector design history recording the operations used to create it. These operations may be played back or otherwise accessed to aid development team members in understanding and using the design. Since the subsequent functioning of a model critically depends on how the part was modeled, access to such information is critical to an understanding of the design. Accordingly, the sequences and plies represent critically important design history and intent heretofore unavailable to much of the team.

[0049] At this juncture, several aspects of the present invention should be noted. First, the surfaces 134 and 136 representing the plies use only native CAD geometric shapes, namely surfaces. Second, the material associations 142 and 146 may be made using data accessible to non-composite specific licensed viewers (e.g. low-end viewers). Also, design intent such as 148 and 150 is likewise accessible to non-composite specific licensed entities. Additionally, the stacking order of the composite plies may be determined from the order of the sequences containing the plies, as seen in the specification tree, or from the stacking offsets.

[0050] Referring back to Figure 5 for a moment, note that tool 120 and bag 124 side sequence collectors are shown in the tree structure 88 as being separated by the core sequence collector 122. Within the core sequence collector 124, the sequence used to create the solid core model may be found. It is the solid core model from which the surface used to represent the first bag side ply is extracted.

[0051] Having now modeled the composite part using only CAD native geometric shapes and associated properties, the full capabilities of the CAD application may be exploited to further develop the composite part. Moreover, low-end viewers may now view detailed design information regarding the composite part. For instance, in Figure 11, a low-end viewer can access a cross sectional view 174 of the composite part, as well as the perspective view 176 of the composite part.

[0052] Likewise, in Figure 12, a low-end viewer may access other design details of the composite part, which were heretofore unavailable to the low-end viewer. For instance, a display box 178 shows various geometric characteristics of the composite part. The geometric properties include the area 180, volume 182, density 184 (used with the geometric properties to compute other quantities), and mass 186. In addition, the principal moments 188 and inertia matrix 190 may be seen. Likewise, the orientation and material properties of each ply could be accessed by a low-end viewer.

[0053] In sharp contrast, previous design processed resulted in a drawing based representation of an encoded 3-D model (or models) similar to that shown in Figure 13. A key characteristic of this method is that the geometric representation 192 of plies is incomplete and must be supplemented by numerous tables (e.g. 194 and 196), notes 198, layer maps 200, supporting surfaces 202 and numerous 2-D section views 204 in order to attempt a comprehensive definition. Worse still, with previous processes, the wireframe boundaries for the model 192 were on the wrong surface and the textual notes 198 were stored in separate files from the model 192.

[0054] In accordance with the principles of the present invention, the Layer map 200 and Ply Table 196 are replaced by a specification tree 88 (see Figure 5) which organizes all of the composite related data into logical collectors. Textual Flag notes are addressed by CATIA Version 5 Note Object Attributes or parameters embedded in the specification tree 88. Thus, the many advantages of the present invention flow from using trimmed surfaces (versus several wireframe boundaries) related to a parent surface via proprietary construction techniques and formats. The more explicit nature of the surfaces resulting from the present invention allows for easier visualization and utilization of the ply definitions without a dependency on upstream processes.

[0055] Thus, the present invention provides a complete three-dimensional model of any composite part. Moreover, the part definition may be viewed by any development team member having either a CAD application license, or, more importantly, a low-end viewer. Furthermore, the team member may be at any development location and still access detailed design information regarding the composite part. In particular, manufacturing personnel may access

the model of the composite and modify data to enhance manufacturability of the composite parts.

5 **[0056]** Accordingly, composite parts developed in accordance with the present design enjoy lower development costs, a higher quality design, more thorough understanding of the part, and superior performance over those designed in accordance with the previous design methods. Also, since the present invention employs only CAD native shapes the associated model may be ported to different CAD application environments thereby improving the flexibility of the development team.

10 **[0057]** While various preferred embodiments have been described, those skilled in the art will recognize modifications or variations which might be made without departing from the inventive concept. The examples illustrate the invention and are not intended to limit it. Therefore, the description and claims should be interpreted liberally with only such limitation as is necessary in view of
15 the pertinent prior art.